

Shylock on the Saar Valley question, saying: "Yes, you may have your ton of coal, but not one German soul shall be sacrificed in getting it."

#### Wilson Determined Against Concessions

About twelve American newspaper correspondents, including myself, spoke to Ray Stannard Baker on his return from his evening visit to President Wilson last night. Baker said the President told him he intended to stand upon his principles, which the Allies accepted in the armistice terms and other documents, and does not mind if this fact is publicly known.

Baker also said that the report was untrue that Mr. Wilson had set any time limit for the Allies to formulate a peace which conforms to his principles. He said that Mr. Wilson remarked to him:

"What is the use of a league of nations if an unjust peace is made?" Baker was not authorized to state the significance of the recall by the President of the liner George Washington, which has been used as the Presidential transport between America and France.

The President said that Premier Clemenceau has within the last week been arguing for the annexation of German territory.

Mr. Baker declined to comment on the situation between the President and Colonel House. It is unmistakably evident, however, that Colonel House deprecates Mr. Wilson's drastic action and is endeavoring to reconcile the conflicting elements and save the situation from calamity.

Recently Baker informed me that the President would make a public statement of his case if he found the views of the United States and the Allies hopelessly irreconcilable. The present threat would seem, therefore, to be the President's penultimate move.

#### A Terrible Blight On the Conference

From another source equally high I learn that Mr. Wilson is worn out, like the other members of the council of four, and is irritated. It is evident that Lloyd George was soothed by Colonel House's amiability, and on the strength of that, and facing as he did constant criticisms and press attacks and political difficulties at home, gave out an encouraging statement on Saturday.

A terrible blight has been cast upon the conference, which only Saturday rejoiced in the British announcement that practical agreement had been reached on all the important questions. Correspondents could not refuse to cable such information directly imparted from so high a source and substantially corroborated by the highest source in the Crillon Hotel but, nevertheless, as cablegrams indicated, misgivings survived.

It was known that Colonel House was negotiating in President Wilson's place, and it was suspected that Colonel House and Mr. Wilson had not seen "eye to eye" for some time. The Allied delegates have stated that Colonel House was a reasonable man, while for weeks many have been significantly calling President Wilson the "all highest."

#### The Progress While Wilson Was Away

It will be remembered that Colonel House made great progress during Mr. Wilson's absence in America. The President found complete and permanent armistice terms drafted on his return and agreements reached by several subcommittees and commissions on various matters. It will also be remembered how just three weeks ago—that is, just two days after his return to Paris—Mr. Wilson repudiated practically everything the colonel had accomplished, letting it be known that no American but himself possessed plenary powers.

Ten days ago the President's press agents—who are intimate with him and would not dare to make such statements except on his instructions—were informed a few correspondents whose papers especially support the President and his policies that he would depart from the conference unless the Council of Four came to an agreement according to his views within a short time.

When Mr. Wilson fell ill last Thursday Colonel House was summoned to continue the conferences

with Orlando, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who, largely in deference to the President, were meeting in his residence. On Friday and Saturday Colonel House consulted Mr. Wilson little, if at all, Dr. Grayson desiring that the President rest, and consequently so-called progress was made; but on Sunday the President was well enough to discuss matters, and adopted the spectacular and unusual method of summoning the full American delegation to his bedside.

I say this was unusual because not only has the President recently avoided conferences with the other American delegates, but he has almost ignored three of them, at times not letting them know what his decisions were.

As cabled last Saturday, Colonel House has been almost the sole delegate worthy of that title, and now we see even he does not share the President's confidence. Mr. Wilson's sole intimate, apparently, is Dr. Grayson.

So, for the first time in weeks, Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Henry White gathered simultaneously with Mr. Wilson for a serious conversation. This fact was made public, together with the intentionally significant fact that the George Washington was summoned to return immediately to Brest.

#### Separate Treaty May Be Wilson's Ultimate Threat

President Said to Have a Sketch of Pact With Foe Ready for Use if His Aims Are Thwarted

By Frank H. Simonds

PARIS, April 7.—Mr. Wilson's decision to send for the George Washington precipitates the final crisis. It finds the French government regretting that the break seems imminent, but calmly resolved to make no more surrender of the essential security of France, financial or military, to Mr. Wilson, and determined, if necessary, to endure the evil consequences of Mr. Wilson's withdrawal rather than yield further.

Mr. Wilson's gesture finds Lloyd George suddenly assailed at home by a tremendous outburst in the press and among public men to whom he owes his past success and his present strength, against his desertion of France and subservience of the British policy to the American President, and Lloyd George unmistakably is executing one more of those famous shifts familiar in his political history. He has abandoned Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson knows it. He has prepared the way to line up with France again, and the French are not unconscious of it.

It would be difficult to say on exactly what lines the impending break will come. No question before the peace conference has been definitely settled.

It remains possible, as I said weeks ago, that some peace still may be patched up, but it is much less likely than a week ago. As to the league of nations, it has passed out of the computation of those directing affairs, while hope of a real settlement has vanished.

#### Wilson Said to Have Separate Treaty Ready

I am told by persons of authority that Mr. Wilson has in his possession a sketch of a separate treaty with Germany, a peace treaty to be made by the United States and Germany only, which is his final threat, provided his leadership does not prevail further.

I am told with equal authority by French observers that Mr. Wilson has completely lost his influence in France because of the universal conviction that underneath the cover of his Utopian projects and without his knowledge international finance has been engaged in a desperate effort so to modify the terms with Germany as to prepare the way for rehabilitation of German business by American capital. This more than anything else explains the unmistak-

#### Marshal Foch Praises Valor of Australians

LONDON, April 8.—Marshal Foch has sent the following message to the soldiers and people of Australia: "The Australian troops have upheld the cause of the Allies with magnificent dash. From start to finish they distinguished themselves by their qualities of endurance and boldness. By their initiative, their fighting spirit, their magnificent ardor, they proved themselves to be shock troops of the first order."

"In the grave hours of 1918, with their British, American and French comrades, they barred the enemy rush. They stopped it, broke it, and at the appointed hour drove it far back."

"I am happy to express to Australia the undying memory which we shall cherish of her incomparable soldiers."

able collapse of the Wilson legend in France.

Mr. Wilson finds himself at the present moment absolutely alone in Europe. He has no support among the French public, except the opponents of the present government, extreme Socialistic radicals who are sympathetic with Bolshevism and regard Mr. Wilson as a useful instrument against their conservative enemies. Mr. Wilson's popularity in England is similarly declining. He is held responsible there, as in France, for delays which have ensued. He is regarded there, as in France, as having at least an intellectual tenderness for Germany and as being intellectually the champion of Germany in the peace conference.

#### Blamed for Delay In Enforcing Peace

It is felt that he, through his enormous influence, has contributed more than anybody else to prevent the victors in the recent war from enforcing their terms upon Germany, while Germany was helpless and their own armies still ready to move.

Hereafter in Europe Mr. Wilson can only expect a steadily declining influence, both among people and public men. He has been, to use a familiar phrase, "torpedoed" by Lloyd George, and the exasperation in American official quarters, which was concentrated against the French up to last week, is now converging upon Lloyd George. He is held responsible for the difficult position in which Mr. Wilson now finds himself, a position which threatens to become humiliating in the near future.

If Mr. Wilson insists on going home there will be great disappointment in Europe, but I do not think any further concession. After he has gone and taken America out of the situation, if the country shall support him in this course, a new alliance between Great Britain, France and Italy seems likely to come promptly, and with it a reaction which will lead to the imposition of far more severe terms on Germany than have been sketched here in recent weeks.

#### Dreams and Illusions Of Settlement Vanish

All dreams and illusions of world settlement are vanished. The European allies are rapidly marching toward a new policy, which will call for the extreme of precaution against Germany, even at the cost of a new campaign.

The realization that the direction the peace conference was taking was toward placing the burden of debts of war and of destruction of war upon the French and British people, and permitting the Germans to escape from the consequence of their crimes, is beginning to rally public sentiment and restore the morale of the armies.

The possibility that Mr. Wilson will go home himself and order the American armies to retire from Europe, that he will at the same time attempt to make a separate peace with Germany, is recognized here, has been threatened here privately for two weeks, and has at last been discounted. No one can measure the disappointment that the retirement of America will bring to millions of men and women in Europe who welcomed the President of the United States four months ago as a messenger from another planet, bringing promise of a new order in the world.

It is not impossible that Bolshevism will be the sole gainer by the failure at Paris, but I have not found to-day a single well informed person who believes that the tangled threads can be unwound, that shattered nerves can be restored, that this last final quarrel, which at bottom is a quarrel between Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, can be settled. Momentary judgments are always unsound.

No situation can be without an element of hope, but at least it has to be said to-day—when Mr. Wilson has ordered his ship—that it is impossible to find anywhere basis for that optimism without which the hopes of success here was impossible. (Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

#### Wilson's Condition Is Improved and He Meets With Premiers

PARIS, April 8 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson met with the Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy to-day for the first time since he

became ill. The discussion of responsibility for the war and the Saar Valley, which was unfinished to-day, will be continued to-morrow. It was not indicated whether the President made any reference to the summoning of the George Washington.

On account of the President's weakened condition the afternoon session was comparatively short. Mr. Wilson lying down immediately after its adjournment, although it was stated at the "White House" that he was gradually improving and expected to attend all the meetings of the council hereafter.

The return of President Wilson to the Council of Four and the progress made on various questions has removed much of the tension which existed in conference circles. Good has led to renewed confidence in an early and satisfactory conclusion.

The reparations problem is now considered definitely settled, and only minor details concerning the functions of the commission to allot the annual instalments from Germany remain to be arranged. The Polish question, including the status of Danzig, is also nearing settlement on the basis of internationalization of the city. Danzig as a free port avoids the necessity of recognizing the claims of either Poland or Germany, which the former will have a corridor to the Baltic from the limits of the internationalized town.

#### News of Breach Censored From Paris English Press

PARIS, April 8.—The blank spaces in both English language newspapers published in Paris indicate the unwillingness of the censorship to allow a development to reach the French press. The Paris edition of the London "Daily Mail" does not refer to the question, carrying only the statement that President Wilson had ordered the George Washington to Brest because he wanted a quick peace. The French papers still report progress of the council of four toward agreement "in principle."

#### Press Is Cowardly On Peace Question, Johnson Charges

Declares Fulsome Praise of Parley Procedure Seems To Be Its Only Object and Assails Policy in Russia

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The press of the United States was to-day characterized as "sympathetic and cowardly" in its attitude toward the closest diplomacy which the President seemingly has embraced at Paris by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California. "The day of journalism in America has passed," declared Senator Johnson. "Fulsome praise now seems to be the end and object of the American press." Senator Johnson did not single out the press as his exclusive target. His censure might well be extended to the country at large, he said, in that the public seemed satisfied to accept without question the meagre and confused reports which have come from the American peace delegation in Paris, notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson and his associates of the peace mission were negotiating a covenant transcendently important in its every bearing to the future of this country.

In this latter connection, Senator Johnson did not except himself or his colleagues of the United States Senate from censure. "There has been too much silence here in Washington among the men qualified to speak," he said. "Some of us seem to have forgotten that the President and his associates at Paris are representatives of the people of the United States and as such are responsible and should be responsive to the wishes of our people."

"The time has come to speak out plainly," said Senator Johnson, in announcing an intention to address the American people from time to time hereafter on the dangers of an internationalism which ignored Americanism. Referring to the work of American correspondents at Paris, Senator Johnson said he deplored the lack of initiative and force which characterized the reports of the peace conference reaching the newspapers of the United States. He declared there seemed to be too much of a disposition among the Paris correspondents to write what was given to them. "As far as I have seen," he continued, "there are only two or three American correspondents in Paris who should be excepted from this criticism."

Discussing the league of nations, Senator Johnson said the best argument against the entrance of the United States into the league as proposed was the history of the American expeditionary forces in Russia.

#### Magyar Revolt Believed Move To Scare Allies

Count Karolyi Said to Have Engineered Uprising as Bluff to Create Fear of Spread of Bolshevism

Bela Kun Now Dictator

People Told That Visit of General Smuts Sign of Recognition by Allies

BUDAPEST, Monday, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—It is considered certain here that the Communist movement was engineered by Count Michael Karolyi, the former President, to scare the Allies by the spectre of Bolshevism and thereby draw attention to the situation in Hungary. It was a measure of despair the results of which have scared even those who planned the move, as it has given an opportunity for Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, to attempt to become a dictator of the Trotsky type. The Communists are opposed by the Socialists, who are attempting to form a moderate Socialist government.

All who dare, from waiters to manufacturers, inform the correspondent that none but a few madmen in Budapest want nationalization of property and other similar Communist schemes. Bela Kun, in speeches yesterday and to-day, attempted to make the people believe that the visit here of General Smuts, the special Allied Commissioner to Hungary, was a recognition of the aims of the Communist government.

Boundaries Not Adjusted It is reported in some quarters that General Smuts came here with authority to adjust new boundary lines for Hungary under the armistice, but that he left for Paris by way of Prague without doing so.

British residents of the city will leave for Paris by way of Vienna on Saturday. With them will go the American wives of Hungarians, who will be permitted to take with them their money and effects. The government seems to be doing everything possible in favor of Americans and other foreigners.

Jules Alpár, a prominent Communist, and Jules Szerviz, people's commissioner in charge of socialization of factories, argue that Communism is the only method by which Central Europe can be saved from total ruin. Capitalism, they maintain, is unable to cope with the threat of bankruptcy, high wages and the unwillingness of laborers to work. They point out that under Communism workmen cannot strike and are obliged to accept a reasonable wage.

Apponyi's House Seized Count Albert Apponyi, the last Hungarian Premier under the old régime, and a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families, is living, since the Communists gained control of the government, in a modest two-story house, with his wife, two daughters and a governess, and also with two families which the government has billeted on them. It is said the government intends to place other families in the house, reducing the Apponyi family to the use of two rooms.

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#### Bolshevik Envoy Opens Office Here To Win U. S. Trade

Martens Says March Has Promised to Withdraw Troops From Russia and Intervention Has Failed

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized Bolshevik agent to the United States, opened a suite of offices in this city yesterday.

Through Santera Nuorteva, his publicity representative, and head of the "diplomatic corps," Martens predicted that official recognition would follow the opening of trade relations between Russia and America. This will be possible, Nuorteva said, as soon as Allied troops are withdrawn from Russia, a step he declared had been promised by General Peyton March, chief of staff.

The agency occupies the third floor of the World Tower Building, at 110 West Fortieth Street. It will be designated "The Russian Soviet Bureau in the United States."

Nuorteva declared his chief, Martens, was engaged in establishing trade relations between financiers and bankers of the two countries, and had met

#### Brazil Bars Envoy of Russian Bolsheviks

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8.—The police to-day prevented the landing from the Dutch steamer Gelria of a Russian named Ledimin Chinnit, who claims to be a representative of the Russian soviet government. Later the steamship proceeded on her way to Buenos Ayres with the Russian on board.

representatives of leading banking institutions of the United States with this end in view.

Quasi-Recognition Expected

Questioned about Martens's status in this country, Nuorteva said:

"My opinion is that, although full political recognition will not be granted for some time, there will be seen in the very near future a de facto recognition. All we want at this time is to establish commercial intercourse between Russia and the United States. The intervention policy is a failure, and admittedly so. It is generally admitted that any new intervention in Russia would be a still greater folly."

Martens is vice-president of the engineering firm of Weinberg & Posner, Inc. During the war, as agent of the Demidoff Steel Works, of Russia, he placed contracts to the amount of more than \$3,000,000. He came to this country in 1914, after a stay in England. He had gone to England after his release from Russian prisons, where he had served three years in the régime of the last Czar because of his revolutionary activities.

Nuorteva, asked as to the financial

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strength of the Soviet's representation here, declared the Bolshevik government was prepared to spend \$200,000,000 for the purchase of goods in this country. He stated that amount would be deposited in gold in reliable banking institutions in Europe as soon as the allied blockade on Russia was lifted.

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## Heirs' Enigmas: How thoughtful men safeguard their families' future

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An acquaintance offers a return of 10%. Is it safe? More advice is sought and given. Such advice is often unsound. It is sometimes tinged by personal motives.

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